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ABSTRACT

This report presents information about enrollment at public and private institutions of higher education in Connecticut. Total enrollment at Connecticut's colleges and universities reached an all-time record of 170,227 in fall 2002, an increase of 5,550 students (3.4%) over fall 2001. This year also was an all-time record in full-time enrollment, which surpasses 100,000 statewide and was up 34% at the community colleges. The report analyzes the fall 2000 headcount enrollment as reported by the state's public and independent colleges and universities. It presents data on students enrolled for credit at 46 institutions, with details on their status, level, and sector of higher education. About 63% of Connecticut's college students attend full time, and about 80% of all students are undergraduates. An appendix contains institutional data. (SLD)

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Report

November 2002

Board of Governors for Higher Education
Department of Higher Education
State of Connecticut

ED 469 981

Fall 2002 College and University Enrollment in Connecticut

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Fall 2002 College and University Enrollment in Connecticut

Total enrollment at Connecticut's colleges and universities reached an all-time record of 170,227 in fall 2002, an increase of 5,550 students (or 3.4%) over fall 2001. This year also was an all-time record in full-time enrollment, which surpassed 100,000 statewide and was up 43% at the community colleges.

This report analyzes fall 2002 headcount enrollment as reported by Connecticut's public and independent colleges and universities. It presents data on students enrolled for credit at 46 institutions, with details on their status, level and sector of higher education. (The Appendix includes institutional data.) A later report will provide demographic detail on race/ethnicity, gender, age, residence, etc., as well as full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment.

Throughout this report, all references to years are to enrollment in the fall of that year.

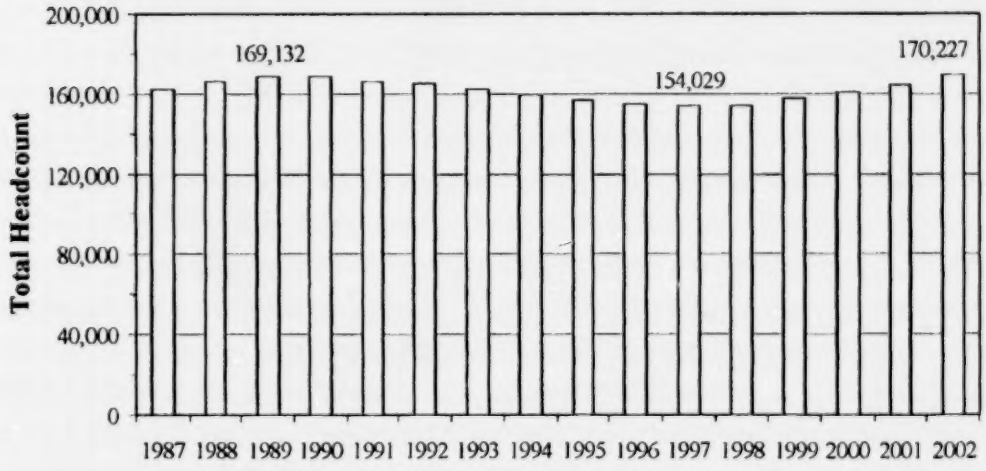
Statewide Perspective

Overall Trends

The 2002 total of 170,227 students is the highest ever, and eclipses the previous peak enrollment in 1989 (169,132 students) by 0.6% (see Figure 1).

This year marks the fifth consecutive year of growth since 1997, when total enrollment (154,029) was the lowest of the last quarter century. Enrollment has risen by 16,198 or 11% since 1997.

Figure 1
Enrollment History: Connecticut Colleges and Universities



Both this fall's numeric increase (5,550 students) and percentage gain (3.4%) over 2001 are the largest in at least 25 years. This year's growth alone is the equivalent of nearly three times the total enrollment of a "typical" college, given that the median-sized school this year has 2,044 students.

The 12 community colleges increased their total enrollment by 2,227 and provided 40% of that statewide net gain of 5,550, and UConn (with its 1,791 net increase) furnished another 32% of that statewide gain.

Parts of higher education that grew faster than the overall 3.4% rise this year include full-time students (up 8.7%), UConn (up 7.4%), the community colleges (up 5.2%) and first-professional students[1] (up 4.7%).

The ranks of traditional college students are surging. The number of full-time undergraduates rose by 29% between 1997 and 2002 (from 69,999 to 90,191), which is almost triple the overall percentage increase of 11% over this period. Expressed another way, the overall increase of 16,198 students from 1997 to 2002 reflects an increase of 20,192 among these full-time undergraduates, and a net decline of 3,994 (5%) across the rest of higher education. (See the concluding section for more on the likely causes and effect.)

The increases for 2002 also are broad-based. This was the second straight year of growth across all six major sectors of higher education in Connecticut (see Figure 2), a feat which was last accomplished in 1983.

Full-Time and Part-Time Enrollment

Of the statewide total, 106,556 (63%) attend full-time and 63,671 (37%) attend part-time. The 63% share for full-timers is the highest in at least 16 years, and the tenth consecutive year of gains since the full-timers were 51% of the total in 1992. The number of full-time students this fall rose by 8,554 (8.7%) over 2001, while the number of part-timers fell by 3,004 (4.5%).

Undergraduate and Graduate Enrollment

The state total comprises 135,677 (80%) undergraduates, 31,039 (18%) graduate students, and 3,511 (2%) first-professional students. This percentage split among undergraduate, graduate and first-professional has remained very steady over the last 16 years.

Over the last year, the number of undergraduates rose 4,371 (3.3%), graduate students increased by 1,021 (3.4%), and first-professionals were up 158 (4.7%). Since the trough year, enrollment is up 12%, 4% and 3% among undergraduates, graduate students and first-professionals, respectively.

[1]First-professional programs train lawyers, medical doctors (broadly defined) and clergy, and enroll students at only five of the state's 46 colleges and universities.

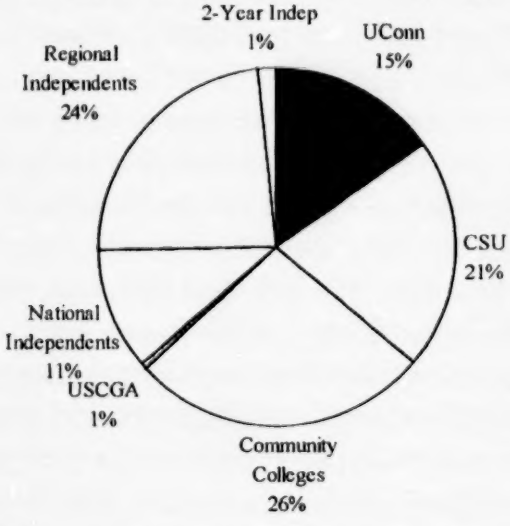
A vast majority of both first-professional students (87%) and undergraduates (66%) attend full-time, in contrast to graduate students where only a minority (43%) are registered full-time. The share of those attending full-time among undergraduates has risen for 10 consecutive years (from 54% in 1992 to 66% this year), and 15 years for graduate students (from 29% full-time in 1987 to 43% this year). The share of those attending full-time among first-professionals has been flat.

Public and Independent Sectors

Public institutions (including the United States Coast Guard Academy or USCGA) enrolled 107,789 students in 2002, and independent institutions enrolled 62,438. The 63% share for the publics this year is the historical norm. The share of students who are full-time is 56% at the publics (the second consecutive year of full-timers being a majority) and 74% at the independents.

Figure 2 plots statewide enrollment shares in 2002 with further detail by sector.[2] The 12 community colleges enrolled 26% of the state's students and the 18 regional independents captured another 24% of all students, with those two sectors constituting a slight majority of all college students in Connecticut. The four institutions in the CSU System are not far behind, with 21% of the state's enrollment. UConn (15%) and the four national independents (11%) round out the lion's share of enrollment. The Coast Guard Academy and the five two-year independents each contribute 1% to the total.

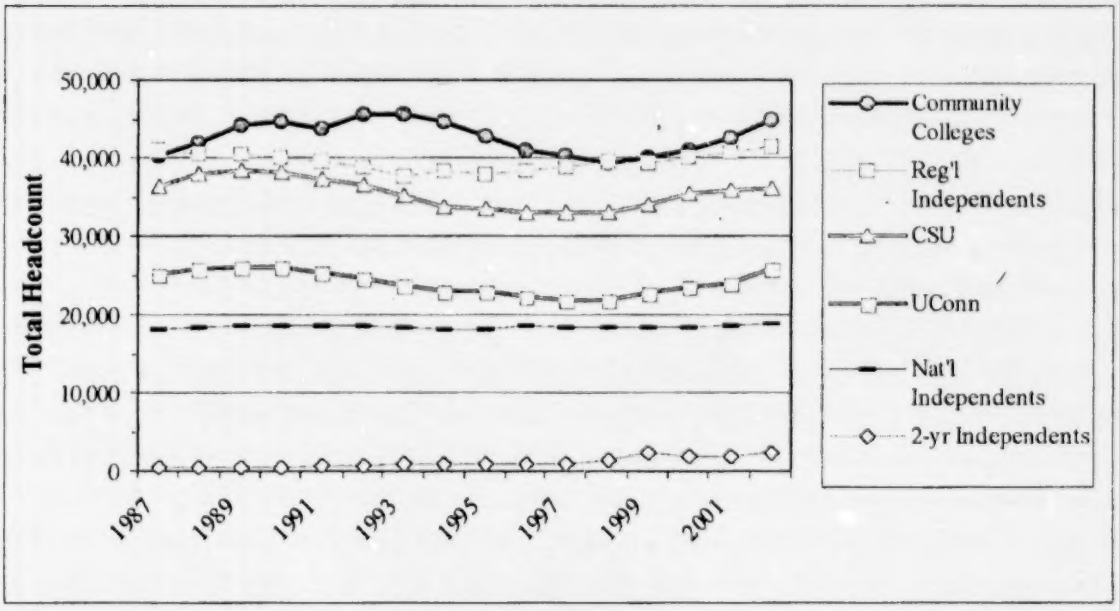
Figure 2
Fall 2002 Enrollment by Sector
Connecticut Colleges and Universities



[2]The state component of the public sector has three parts: a) University of Connecticut (the main Storrs campus, three branch campuses and the Health Center in Farmington); b) four Connecticut State Universities (Central, Eastern, Southern and Western; and c) 12 Community Colleges. (The Coast Guard Academy is *sui generis* as a Federal institution; see page 13 for Charter Oak State College, the 23rd public college.) The 27 independent institutions are split into: a) four national independents (recruiting students from a national pool); b) 18 regional independents; and c) five two-year independents.

Figure 3 plots historical data on enrollment (headcounts, rather than share of the statewide total) for the six major sectors over the last 16 years. These patterns are described more fully under each section below, but Figure 3 displays two patterns. First, the shares of these sectors have remained remarkably stable over time. Second, with the exception of a virtually flat line for the national independents, enrollment by sector have gone up and down, sometimes in tandem and sometimes not.

Figure 3
Enrollment by Sector: 1987-2002
Connecticut Colleges and Universities



As noted above, every sector of higher education (every slice in Figure 2 except for USCGA) saw enrollment increase for the second consecutive year. The last time all six sectors increased was in 1983.

A final perspective on the public and independent sectors comes from Table 1 which sorts the 46 institutions included in the statewide totals by enrollment, and separates publics from independents. The three institutions with the most students are public. Excluding the UConn Health Center as a stand-alone Medical/Dental School, 12 of the 27 independents are smaller than the smallest public. The median size of the 22 public institutions is 3,830 students; the median of the 27 independents is 1,378.

Table 1
Fall 2002 College Enrollment, Sorted High-To-Low
Connecticut Colleges and Universities*

Publics	Fall 2002 Enrollment Total	Independents
UConn-Storrs	21,427	
Central CSU	12,642	
Southern CSU	12,219	
	11,378	Yale University
	6,998	University of Hartford
	6,951	Quinnipiac University
Western CSU	6,050	
	6,028	Sacred Heart University
Norwalk CC	5,717	
Manchester CC	5,561	
Gateway CC	5,328	
Naugatuck Valley CC	5,315	
Eastern CSU	5,215	
	5,114	Fairfield University
Housatonic CC	4,515	
	4,329	University of New Haven
Tunxis CC	4,035	
Three Rivers CC	3,624	
Capital CC	3,476	
	3,192	Wesleyan University
	3,173	University of Bridgeport
Middlesex CC	2,440	
	2,325	Albertus Magnus College
	2,323	Trinity College
UConn-Tri Campus	2,044	
	1,941	St. Joseph College
	1,912	Connecticut College
Asnuntuck CC	1,724	
Northwestern CT CC	1,633	
Quinebaug Valley CC	1,501	
	1,441	Rensselaer at Hartford
	1,378	Teikyo Post University
UConn-Stamford	1,166	
US Coast Guard Acad	952	
	748	Gibbs College

Publics	Fall 2002 Enrollment Total	Independents
UConn - Avery Point	736	
	724	Mitchell College
	566	Briarwood College
	502	Goodwin College
UConn Health Center	469	
	389	St. Vincent's College
	292	Paier College of Art
	206	Lyme Acad College of Fine Arts
	203	Holy Apostles College
	153	Hartford Seminary
	75	Int'l College of Hospitality Mgmt
	73	Graduate Institute
	15	St. Basil's College
	9	St. Thomas Seminary
	170,227	

*UConn branch campuses reported separately.

Public Colleges and Universities

The 18 public institutions (17 state colleges and the federal USCGA) enrolled 107,789 students, an increase of 4,322 students (4.2%) over 2001. Excluding the Coast Guard Academy, state-supported institutions enrolled 106,837 students and saw the same 4.2% growth. This is the fourth consecutive year of increases in the public and state sectors.

For the second time in at least 20 years, full-timers represent a majority (60,285 or 56%) of total enrollment at the public institutions. The first time was last year, when full-timers represented a bare majority (51%) of public enrollment.

The breakdown by level for public institutions is 92,711 undergraduates (86% of the total), 13,805 graduate students (13%) and 1,273 first-professional students (1%).

As noted earlier, the public sector enrolled 63% of all students in higher education. However, this share is far from uniform, because it enrolled 57% of the state's full-timers and 75% of its part-timers. The public sector contains more than two-thirds (68%) of Connecticut undergraduates, 44% of the state's graduate students and 36% of first-professional students. Combining the two, the publics constitute 61% of full-time undergraduates and 84% of part-time undergraduates in the state.

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University of Connecticut (UConn – 5 Campuses)

UConn as a whole enrolled 25,842 students this year, an increase of 1,791 students or 7.4% over last year. The main campus at Storrs has 21,427 students, up 7.8% over last year. Storrs represents 83% of the total enrollment of the state's flagship university, relatively stable over the past 16 years.

Three branch campuses provided another 15% of university-wide enrollment. Avery Point registered 736 students (up 9.4% over last year), Stamford enrolled 1,166 (up 2.9%) and the Tri-Campus (with locations in Hartford, Torrington, and Waterbury) totaled 2,044 students (up 7.7%). All three branch campuses have a majority of full-time students.

The UConn Health Center, with the state's public medical and dental schools, represents the last 2% of UConn enrollment. It has 469 students this year, down two students from 2001.

The five entities, and the entire university, have the following profiles for their students in 2002 (percentages read across by school).

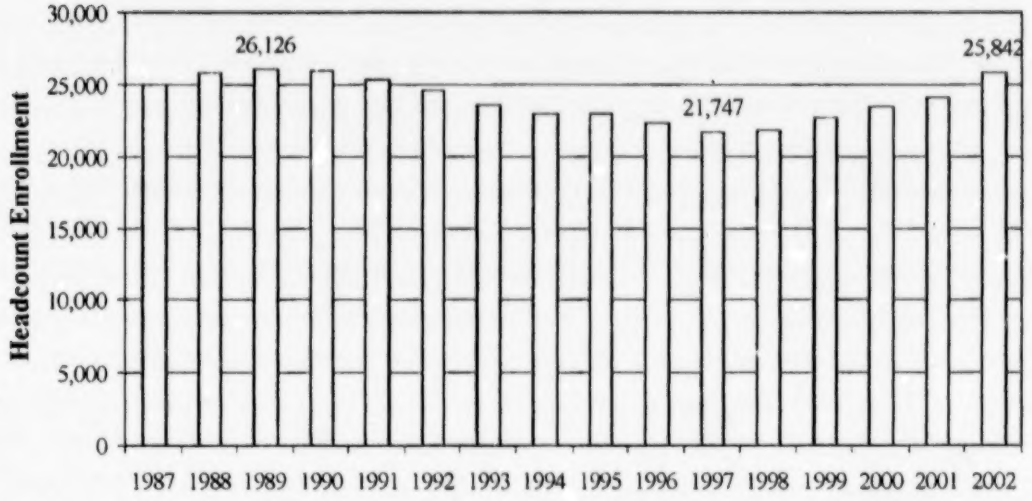
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Undergraduate	Graduate	First-Professional
All of UConn	**78%**	**22%**	**72%**	**23%**	**5%**
Storrs	81%	19%	69%	28%	5%
Avery Point	56%	44%	100%	--	--
Tri-Campus	60%	41%	100%	--	--
Stamford	51%	49%	100%	--	--
Health Center	99%	1%	--	--	100%

There are 4,035 first-time freshmen (both full-time and part-time) at the UConn campuses, up 4% over last year, and up 46% since the overall trough year of 1994. They represent 22% of UConn undergraduates. Although UConn does not recruit freshmen solely from recent high school graduates, its increases in freshmen have closely mirrored the growth in the pool of CT public high school graduates, which is projected to rise another 16% until it peaks in the year 2008[3].

As noted above, Storrs enrolls 83% of all UConn students. The share at Storrs is 78% among undergraduates (86% among full-time undergraduates), 100% among graduate students (which partially reflects a policy change of where to count part-time graduate students) and 63% among first-professional students.

[3]Projection of Education Statistics to 2012, National Center for Education Statistics (U.S. Department of Education), August 2002.

Figure 4
Enrollment History at UConn: 1987-2002



Graduate enrollment at UConn was 5,907, which was an 11% increase or close to double the 6% increase in undergraduate enrollment. This reverses six consecutive years of declining graduate enrollment, but is still 17% below the peak enrollment of 7,145 in 1995. Both full-time and part-time graduate students increased for the first time since 1994. A slim majority (52%) of graduate students are full-time, which is a drop from the 54% full-time last year but well above the 42% share of full-timers as late as 1990. (Note: UConn this year began reporting all graduate students out of Storrs, so this data reflects university-wide enrollment for historical consistency.)

Figure 4, which plots UConn's total enrollment over the last 16 years, shows a pattern very similar to that in Figure 1 for statewide enrollment – a peak in 1989, a trough in 1997 and increases since then, although UConn is 1% shy of its record. The decline at UConn between 1989 to 1997 was 4,379 students or 17% (higher than the statewide drop of 9%); the increase in the last five years is 4,095 students or 19% (also higher than the statewide gain of 11%).

Connecticut State University (CSU – 4 Institutions)

CSU has 36,126 students, for a net gain of 249 students or 0.7% over 2001. Two campuses (Central and Western) saw small growth, with both up 2.2% over 2001. Southern showed a very small (0.3%) decline and Eastern was down 2.3%.

Central CSU (with 12,642 students) and Southern CSU (with 12,219) each represent just over one-third (35% and 34%, respectively) of CSU's enrollment. Western (6,050 students) enrolled another 17% of CSU students. Eastern (5,215) enrolled the remaining 15%. Eastern's share of CSU enrollment has been slowly growing, while Central's share has been slowing declining.

A summary profile of this year's student body for the CSU System and its four components is as follows (percentages again read across by school):

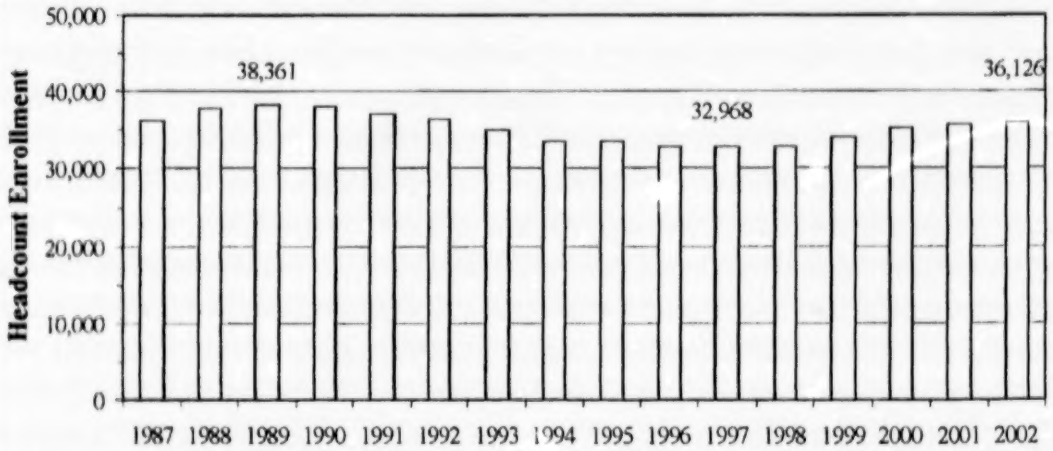
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Undergraduate	Graduate
All of CSU	**61%**	**39%**	**78%**	**22%**
Central	59%	41%	77%	23%
Eastern	70%	30%	93%	7%
Southern	59%	41%	68%	32%
Western	62%	38%	87%	13%

Eastern stands out from the pack for its higher share of full-timers, and much higher concentration of undergraduates. More than two-thirds (70%) of the students are full-time undergraduates, which is consistent with Eastern's mission as Connecticut's public liberal arts institution. At Southern, CSU's lead graduate institution, barely one-half (51%) of students are full-time undergraduates.

There are 4,483 first-time freshmen (both full-time and part-time) at the four campuses, down 2.8% over last year but up 18% since the overall trough year of 1997. They represent 16% of CSU undergraduates. Although CSU does not recruit freshmen solely from recent high-school graduates, changes in CSU freshmen totals have closely mirrored that of the pool of CT public high school graduates, which again is projected to rise another 16% until it peaks in the year 2008.

Figure 5 plots the system-wide totals for the last 16 years. As with the UConn data we again see the peak in 1989, more or less a steady decline to a trough in 1997, and more or less steady increase up through this year, but not yet eclipsing the 1989 acme. (CSU this year is 6% short of that record.)

Figure 5
Enrollment History at Connecticut State University: 1987-2002



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The system-wide patterns mask differing institutional growth rates. From 1987 to 2002, Eastern's enrollment increased 20%, Southern and Western both decreased by 1% and Central went down 8%.

Community Colleges (12 Institutions)

The 12 community colleges as a whole enrolled 44,869 students this year, a 2,227 increase (5.2%) over 2001. None of the 12 schools declined, for the first time in at least 15 years. The growth rates were far from uniform, with the fastest growth at Gateway (up 13%, in its second consecutive year of double-digit percentage growth) and Capital (up 11% at its new downtown Hartford location.) At the other extreme, there was no change at Quinebaug Valley (which grew 11% the previous year) and an increase of just one student at Asnuntuck.

The community colleges represent a plurality of both public enrollment (42% of all those attending state-supported institutions) and total enrollment (26% of all college students, or just ahead of the 24% for the regional independents.) This sector's growth of 2,227 students represents 40% of the statewide net gain of 5,550 students this year.

The community colleges saw a tremendous shift toward full-time students this year, with those students increasing by 43% and part-time students down 10%. The share who are full-time, after staying in the narrow 24%-28% over the 15 years from 1987 to 2001, rose to 38% in just one year.

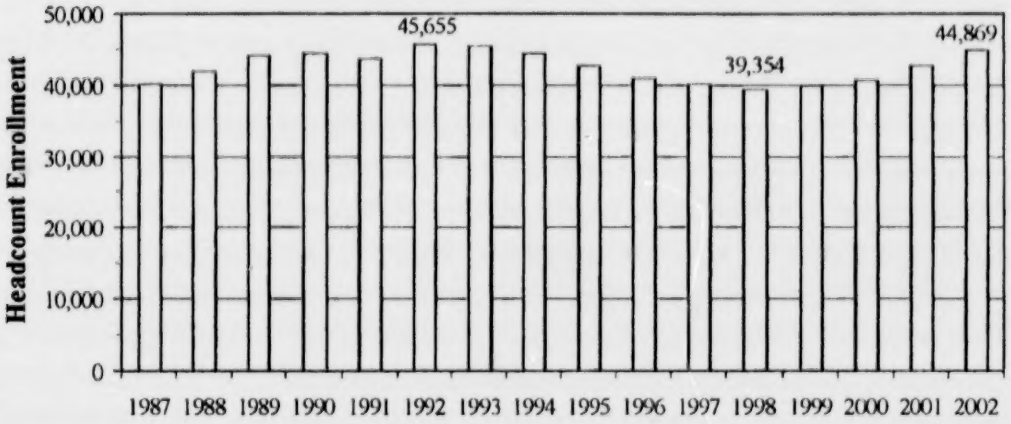
These colleges vary greatly in size. Norwalk (the largest, at 5,717 students) enrolls almost four times as many students as Quinebaug Valley (the smallest, with 1,501 students.) The four largest schools combined enroll almost a majority (49%) of community college students; the four smallest enroll one-sixth of them.

Although the 12 community colleges differ greatly in size, they are more homogenous in their overall student profile. All of their students are undergraduates, and the systemwide 38% share for full-time students ranges only from 32% at Capital to 49% at Asnuntuck.

There are 7,790 first-time freshmen (both full-time and part-time) at the 12 community colleges, up 18% over last year and up 31% since the overall trough year of 1997. They represent 15% of the total enrollment.

Figure 6 plots total community college enrollment over time, which differs from the three previous historical bar charts in that the community college enrollment peaked three years later (in 1992, rather than in 1989) and bottomed out a year later (in 1998, not 1997.) However, there is the same overall pattern as at UConn of steady decline until the trough year, steady increase since then, and the current year brought the system almost back (2% short) to its peak enrollment.

Figure 6
Enrollment History at Community Colleges: 1987-2002



Since 1998 (the systemwide trough year), the overall enrollment increase is 14%, and ranges from two declines (Asnuntuck down 10% and Northwestern off 6%) to two increases more than 25% (Gateway up 34% and Housatonic rising 27%) to three increases exceeding 15% (Quinebaug Valley, Housatonic and Gateway, up 24%, 20% and 19%, respectively.)

Charter Oak State College

Charter Oak State College enrolled 1,561 students this fall, 65 students (4.5%) more than last year. All are part-time undergraduates. However, these students are not counted in the state total or tables because most are enrolled at other institutions in the state and are counted there.

US Coast Guard Academy

The United States Coast Guard Academy enrolled 952 students this year, 55 students (6.1%) more than last year. All are full-time undergraduates.

Independent Colleges and Universities

The 27 independent institutions in Connecticut enrolled 62,438 students in fall 2002, an increase of 1,228 students (2.0%) over fall 2001 and the seventh consecutive year of increases. These students represent 37% of all Connecticut students this year.

Full-time students are 74% of the total at the independents. The full-time share was 60% as recently as 1992, when it began a roughly steady increase to the current 74%.

This year, 69% of these students are undergraduates, 28% are graduate students, and the final 4% are first-professional students. This breakdown by level has been remarkably stable over the last 16 years.

Although the schools constituting the independent sector have seen much change over the last 16 years (six new entrants, three closed schools and assorted consolidations), the total enrollment for this sector has been relatively steady. The maximum enrollment in independent colleges over this period (this year's 62,438) is only 10% higher than the minimum of those 16 years (the 56,935 in 1993). By contrast, the maximum enrollment in the public sector is 15% higher than the minimum, over the same time frame.

National Independents (4 Institutions)

Connecticut College, Trinity, Wesleyan and Yale enrolled 18,805 students this year, or 297 more students (1.6%) than last year. These schools represent 11% of the statewide enrollment. They are considered national institutions because roughly 90% of their undergraduate student body comes from out-of-state, represent all or almost all of the 50 states and has a significant international component.

The total in this sector has been very stable over the last 16 years, with the maximum (this year's 18,805) only 3% higher than the minimum (18,192 in 1995). Because these schools are highly selective (admitting 40% or less of their undergraduate applicants), they can vary their selectivity to more easily meet their enrollment targets. Enrollment changes at these schools are generally either a conscious decision to expand or contract or the result of more (or fewer) admitted students showing up than the institution anticipated.

The profile of the students in this sector in 2002 is as follows:

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Undergraduate	Graduate	First-Professional
National Independents	**95%**	**5%**	**64%**	**29%**	**7%**
Connecticut College	95%	5%	99%	1%	--
Trinity	83%	17%	91%	9%	--
Wesleyan	91%	9%	86%	14%	--
Yale	98%	2%	47%	42%	11%

Undergraduates at these schools are overwhelmingly full-time – 97% for the sector as a whole, and 99% at both Wesleyan and Yale. First-professional students (law, medicine and divinity and all three at Yale) also are overwhelmingly (98%) full-time. The share full-time among graduate students is 98% at Yale (which enrolls 96% of the graduate students in this sector) and 31% at the other three schools combined.

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Regional Independents (18 Institutions)

These 18 schools are a heterogeneous lot, and it is somewhat misleading to call them a sector. Four enrolled more than 5,000 students this fall, seven have less than 300 students, and seven are in that very large middle ground. Five of them enroll only undergraduates, four have only graduate students, six teach both undergraduates and graduate students and three cover the full range of undergraduates, graduate students and first-professional students. Some offer only one or two majors, while others give their students hundreds of program options.

These schools enrolled 41,353 students this fall, an increase of 618 (or 1.5%) over 2001. As already noted, they are the second-largest sector in Connecticut higher education, outpaced only by the public community college system.

The overall annual growth of 1.6% is relatively uniform, at least among larger institutions. The 11 schools that enrolled more than 300 students ranged from a 7.0% decline at Rensselaer at Hartford to 4.1% growth at Quinnipiac. The other nine ranged from a 0.8% decline to 2.5% growth.

As already noted, this sector also varies greatly by size. The University of Hartford and Quinnipiac University combined are more than one-third of all regional independent enrollment, and adding Sacred Heart brings them to almost a majority of enrollment. Those three and the next six largest (Fairfield, University of New Haven, University of Bridgeport, Albertus Magnus, St. Joseph's and Rensselaer at Hartford) enroll 93% of the students in just half of the regional independent schools. The other half of regional independents enroll the remaining 7%.

The profile of the students in this sector for this year is as follows:

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Undergraduate	Graduate	First-Professional
Regional Independents	**65%**	**35%**	**69%**	**29%**	**2%**
Albertus Magnus College	88%	12%	79%	21%	--
Fairfield University	70%	30%	80%	20%	--
Graduate Institute	100%	--	--	100%	--
Hartford Seminary	7%	93%	--	100%	--
Holy Apostles College	32%	68%	16%	60%	24%
Lyme Acad. of Fine Arts	34%	66%	100%	--	--
Mitchell College	83%	17%	100%	--	--
Pair College of Art	60%	40%	100%	--	--
Quinnipiac University	85%	15%	76%	14%	10%
Rensselaer at Hartford	4%	96%	--	100%	--
Sacred Heart University	57%	43%	70%	30%	--
St. Basil's College	100%	--	100%	--	--
St. Joseph College	47%	53%	69%	31%	--
St. Thomas Seminary	--	100%	--	100%	--
Teikyo Post University	45%	55%	100%	--	--
University of Bridgeport	58%	42%	35%	59%	6%
University of Hartford	71%	29%	79%	21%	--
University of New Haven	61%	39%	59%	41%	--

Among schools that enrolled at least 40 undergraduates, the proportion of those students who are full-time ranges from less than half (34% at Lyme Academy College of Fine Arts and 45% at Teikyo Post University) to over 90% (93% at Albertus Magnus College and 92% at Quinnipiac University).

Figure 7
Enrollment History at Regional Independents: 1987-2002

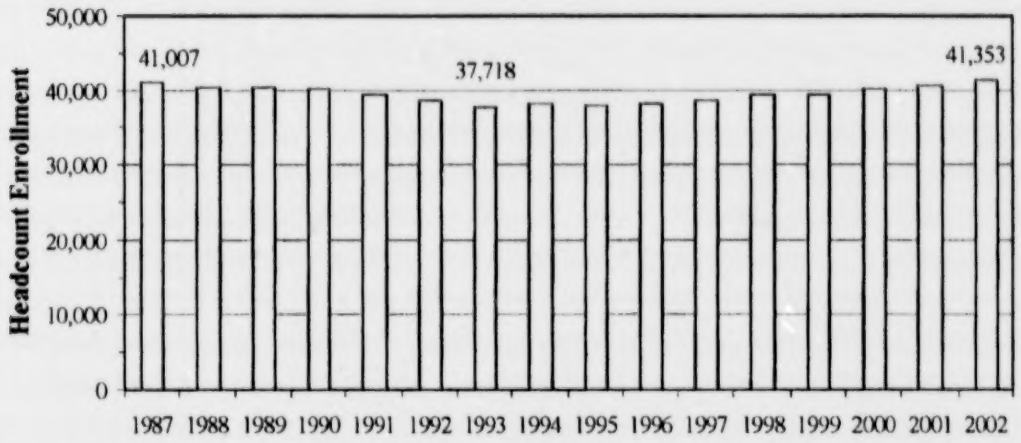

Figure 7 shows that historical enrollment trends at the regional independents differ from those at other major sectors of Connecticut higher education. The peak enrollment of the last 15 years was 41,007 in 1987, but a higher peak of 43,628 came in 1983. Enrollment declined more or less steadily until the nadir of 37,718 in 1993, and has since increased more or less steadily to the 41,353 this year. The last nine years of growth have recaptured about 62% of the enrollment decline of the prior 10 years. Because this sector has gone from 45% full-time in 1987 to 65% full-time this year, the full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment may be higher now than in that earlier headcount peak in 1983.

Two-Year Independents (5 Institutions)

These colleges enrolled 2,280 students this year, an increase of 313 or 16% over last year. However, because annual enrollment changes recently have been very volatile, it is perhaps best to look at longer-term trends. Between 1996 and 2002, enrollment in this sector increased 137%, for an average annual (compound) growth of 15%.

All students in these schools are undergraduates. The proportion who are full-time are all at International College of Hospitality Management, 84% at Gibbs, about two-thirds at both Goodwin and Briarwood and 13% at St. Vincent's.

This sector contains only 1% of the state's total enrollment, but is the only sector to see major growth over the last 14 years. In its trough year of 1989 (which was a peak year in most other sectors), its enrollment of 420 was 0.25% of the state total; this year, it is 1.3% of the total.

Conclusions

This year's record-breaking enrollment is the lead story. Buried within that lead, however, are two important trends.

One is faster growth among traditional college students, defined here as full-time undergraduates. As noted at the outset, the growth in total enrollment of 11% between 1997 and 2002 masks a 29% growth in full-time undergraduates and a 5% drop in all other enrollment.

This pattern is starker in the public institutions, with an overall growth of 12%, an increase of 39% in full-time undergraduates, and a decline of 6% in all other students. To the extent that this increase is fueled by the growth in Connecticut public high-school graduates (estimated to have risen 10% from 1997 to 2002), this pool of students are expected to grow 16% over the next six years, until 2008. It then will slowly decline.

A second trend is a more general expansion of the higher education sector. The 170,227 students studying for credit this fall, combined with the 41,179 employed by those same institutions as of Nov. 1, 2001 (this year's data will be available in a few months), equal more than 221,406 people with a direct stake in higher education. Those direct stakeholders equal 8.2% of Connecticut's adult (18 and over) population as of the 2000 U.S. Census.

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Fall 2002 Final Enrollment: Connecticut Colleges and Universities

	Undergraduate			Graduate			First-Professional			Fall 2002 Total Enrollment					
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Tim	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	TOTAL	Fall 2001 TOTAL	Change	Percent Change
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS															
University of Connecticut	**15,996**	**2,666**	**18,662**	**3,065**	**2,842**	**5,907**	**1,054**	**219**	**1,273**	**20,115**	**5,727**	**25,842**	**24,051**	**1,791**	**7.4%**
Storrs	13,767	949	14,716	3,065	2,842	5,907	589	215	804	17,421	4,006	21,427	19,876	1,551	7.8%
Avery Point	410	326	736							410	326	736	673	63	9.4%
Tri-Campus*	1,222	822	2,044							1,222	822	2,044	1,898	146	7.7%
Stamford	597	569	1,166							597	569	1,166	1,133	33	2.9%
Health Center							465	4	469	465	4	469	471	-2	-0.4%
Connecticut State University	**20,570**	**7,658**	**28,228**	**1,468**	**6,430**	**7,898**				**22,038**	**14,088**	**36,126**	**35,877**	**249**	**0.7%**
Central	6,940	2,854	9,794	510	2,338	2,848				7,450	5,192	12,642	12,368	274	2.2%
Eastern	3,631	1,238	4,869	30	316	346				3,661	1,554	5,215	5,337	-122	-2.3%
Southern	6,277	2,014	8,291	884	3,044	3,928				7,161	5,058	12,219	12,254	-35	-0.3%
Western	3,722	1,552	5,274	44	732	776				3,766	2,284	6,050	5,918	132	2.2%
Community Colleges	**17,180**	**27,689**	**44,869**							**17,180**	**27,689**	**44,869**	**42,642**	**2,227**	**5.2%**
Asnuntuck	847	877	1,724							847	877	1,724	1,723	1	0.1%
Capital	1,111	2,365	3,476							1,111	2,365	3,476	3,129	347	11.1%
Gateway	2,019	3,309	5,328							2,019	3,309	5,328	4,724	604	12.8%
Housatonic	1,491	3,024	4,515							1,491	3,024	4,515	4,247	268	6.3%
Manchester	2,428	3,133	5,561							2,428	3,133	5,561	5,405	156	2.9%
Middlesex	947	1,493	2,440							947	1,493	2,440	2,320	120	5.2%
Naugatuck Valley	2,255	3,060	5,315							2,255	3,060	5,315	5,223	92	1.8%
Northwestern CT	550	1,083	1,633							550	1,083	1,633	1,609	24	1.5%
Norwalk	2,196	3,521	5,717							2,196	3,521	5,717	5,569	148	2.7%
Quinebaug Valley	470	1,031	1,501							470	1,031	1,501	1,501	0	0.0%
Three Rivers	1,370	2,254	3,624							1,370	2,254	3,624	3,472	152	4.4%
Tunxis	1,496	2,539	4,035							1,496	2,539	4,035	3,720	315	8.5%
TOTAL, STATE INSTITUTIONS	53,746	38,013	91,759	4,533	9,272	13,805	1,054	219	1,273	59,333	47,504	106,837	102,570	4,267	4.2%
U.S. Coast Guard Academy	952		952							952		952	897	55	6.1%
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**54,698**	**38,013**	**92,711**	**4,533**	**9,272**	**13,805**	**1,054**	**219**	**1,273**	**60,285**	**47,504**	**107,789**	**103,467**	**4,322**	**4.2%**

*The Tri-Campus total of 2,044 this year consists of 1,097 students in Hartford (up 107 over last year), 563 in Waterbury (up 27 students), and 384 in Torrington (up 12 students.)

NOTE: Charter Oak State College enrolled 1,561 part-time undergraduate students, many of whom are enrolled elsewhere in CT and are counted above. Those 1,561 represent a 4.5% increase from fall 2001.

Fall 2002 Final Enrollment: Connecticut Colleges and Universities

	Undergraduate			Graduate			First-Professional			Fall 2002 Total Enrollment					
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Full-Time	Part-Tim	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time	TOTAL	Fall 2001 TOTAL	Change	Percent Change
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS															
National Independents	**11,699**	**386**	**12,085**	**4,839**	**574**	**5,413**	**1,276**	**31**	**1,307**	**17,814**	**991**	**18,805**	**18,508**	**297**	**1.6%**
Connecticut College	1,797	93	1,890	10	12	22				1,807	105	1,912	1,879	33	1.8%
Trinity College	1,912	211	2,123	9	191	200				1,921	402	2,323	2,256	67	3.0%
Wesleyan University	2,716	17	2,733	191	268	459				2,907	285	3,192	3,237	-45	-1.4%
Yale University	5,274	65	5,339	4,629	103	4,732	1,276	31	1,307	11,179	199	11,378	11,136	242	2.2%
Regional Independents	**22,340**	**6,261**	**28,601**	**3,950**	**7,871**	**11,821**	**713**	**218**	**931**	**27,003**	**14,350**	**41,353**	**40,735**	**618**	**1.5%**
Albertus Magnus College	1,711	126	1,837	330	158	488				2,041	284	2,325	2,269	56	2.5%
Fairfield University	3,387	686	4,073	192	849	1,041				3,579	1,535	5,114	5,154	-40	-0.8%
Graduate Institute, The				73		73				73		73	31	42	135.5%
Hartford Seminary				11	142	153				11	142	153	147	6	4.1%
Holy Apostles College	14	18	32	1	121	122	49		49	64	139	203	250	-47	-18.8%
Lyme Academy College of Fine Arts	71	135	206							71	135	206	168	38	22.6%
Mitchell College	601	123	724							601	123	724	708	16	2.3%
Paier College of Art	174	118	292							174	118	292	284	8	2.8%
Quinnipiac University	4,918	399	5,317	548	407	955	462	217	679	5,928	1,023	6,951	6,675	276	4.1%
Rensselaer at Hartford				62	1,379	1,441				62	1,379	1,441	1,550	-109	-7.0%
Sacred Heart University	2,975	1,232	4,207	456	1,365	1,821				3,431	2,597	6,028	5,953	75	1.3%
St. Basil's College	15		15							15		15	20	-5	-25.0%
St. Joseph College	797	535	1,332	116	493	609				913	1,028	1,941	1,939	2	0.1%
St. Thomas Seminary					9	9					9	9	2	7	350.0%
Teikyo Post University	625	753	1,378							625	753	1,378	1,350	28	2.1%
University of Bridgeport	834	266	1,100	820	1,050	1,870	202	1	203	1,856	1,317	3,173	3,162	11	0.3%
University of Hartford	4,400	1,142	5,542	535	921	1,456				4,935	2,063	6,998	6,844	154	2.3%
University of New Haven	1,818	728	2,546	806	977	1,783				2,624	1,705	4,329	4,229	100	2.4%
Two-Year Independents	**1,454**	**826**	**2,280**							**1,454**	**826**	**2,280**	**1,967**	**313**	**15.9%**
Briarwood College	364	202	566							364	202	566	511	55	10.8%
Gibbs College	631	117	748							631	117	748	535	213	39.8%
Goodwin College	335	167	502							335	167	502	494	8	1.6%
Int'l College of Hospitality Management	75		75							75		75	110	-35	-31.8%
St. Vincent's College	49	340	389							49	340	389	317	72	22.7%
TOTAL, INDEPENDENTS	**35,493**	**7,473**	**42,966**	**8,789**	**8,445**	**17,234**	**1,989**	**249**	**2,238**	**46,271**	**16,167**	**62,438**	**61,210**	**1,228**	**2.0%**
TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS	**90,191**	**45,486**	**135,677**	**13,322**	**17,717**	**31,039**	**3,043**	**468**	**3,511**	**106,556**	**63,671**	**170,227**	**164,677**	**5,550**	**3.4%**

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*WEB-BASED INSTRUCTION IN HIGHER EDUCATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND RESOURCE GUIDE

I. OVERVIEW OF WEB-BASED LEARNING♦

ERIC Journal Number: EJ606891
Title: **Going Online: Guidelines for Faculty in Higher Education.**
Author(s) de Verneil, Marie; Berge, Zane L.
Source: Educational Technology Review, n13 p13-18,32 Spr-Sum 2000
Publication Date: 2000
ISSN: 1081-8677
Document Type: **Reports--Descriptive**

Discusses the growing importance of the World Wide Web as a delivery method in higher education and offers guidelines to faculty and designers regarding transitioning from face-to-face classroom instruction to Web-based instruction. Highlights include managerial considerations; pedagogical considerations; designing Web-based instruction; social aspects; technical aspects; and home pages.

ERIC Document Number: ED454847
Title: **NAWeb 2000: Web-Based Learning - On Track! International Conference on Web- Based Learning.** (6th, New Brunswick, Canada, October 14-17, 2000).
Author(s) Hall, Richard., Ed.
Pages: 157
Publication Date: 2000
Document Type: **Collected works--Proceedings**

This proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Web-Based Learning, NAWeb 2000, includes the following papers: "Is a Paradigm Shift Required To Effectively Teach Web-Based Instruction?"; "Issues in Courseware Reuse for a Web-Based Information System"; "The Digital Curriculum Database: Meeting the Needs of Industry and the Challenge of Enhanced Student Learning"; "Online Learning: What Do Teachers Need To Know about Communicating Online?"; "FITness: A Web-Based Program To Improve Fluency in Information Technology at UNB"; "Pedagogical Issues in Web-Based Learning: The Digital Learning Interactive Approach"; "Higher Learning Online: Using Constructivist Principles To Design Effective Asynchronous Discussion"; "A Model of Faculty and Course Development for Distance Education"; "Teaching Assistant Portal-A Web-Based Tool for Enhancing Teaching and Learning of Lecture-Based Modules"; "Facing the Realities of On-line Delivery"; "Web Interfacing: Merging Statistical Processing with Internet-Based Read and Write Procedures"; "Shifting Pedagogical Trends in Online Teaching at the Mount"; "Integrating Courseware Management Systems with a Website Creation Tool"; "Usability and Learning in On-Line Environments: A Case of Interactive Encounters"; and "Teaching Molecular Biology on the Web." Also included are the following posters: "From Exploration to Consolidation: Ten Years of the Web at Southern Cross University"; "Developing an E-Class Model at Athabasca University"; "Development of an On-Line Graduate Program in Human Resource Development"; "Cognitive Load Reduction in an Onscreen Calculus: A Preliminary Experiment with Voiceovers"; "Wired Class: A Web-Based Learning Environment for Teaching Students at a Distance"; "A Hybrid CD-Internet CD-ROM for Pharmaceutical Care Laboratory Instruction"; "Developing Staff Capability for Online Learning and Delivery: An Australian Framework"; and "What Next? Cutting Back after Three Years of Online Delivery."

ERIC Journal Number: EJ635570
Title: **Is the Internet a Classroom?**

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